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Great Educators of Three Centuries. By FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES, PH.D., Professor of the History of Education in the Ohio State University. New York: Macmillan, 1912. Pp. ix+289. \$1.25 net.

Peter Ramus and the Educational Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. By FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES. New York: Macmillan. Pp. xi+226. \$1.25 net.

In these two books Professor Graves continues his studies in the history of education, which he began a few years ago with his volume on *A History of Education before the Middle Ages*. The first volume mentioned above is a series of sketches of great educators from Milton to Herbert Spencer. The studies are extremely important as bearing on the culture history of the period covered. The second work, on *Peter Ramus*, is a most suggestive study of a philosopher and educational reformer of the Renaissance, whose significance in the history of thought has often been overlooked. Professor Graves's monograph performs a real service in bringing to notice again the work of this neglected scholar.

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The Control of Trusts. By JOHN BATES CLARK and JOHN MAURICE CLARK. New York: Macmillan, 1912. Pp. xi+202. \$1.00 net.

This is a revision and enlargement of an earlier book upon the same subject, by John Bates Clark. Most of the new material, we are informed, is contributed by John Maurice Clark, and serves to bring the discussion down to date, including the recent dissolutions of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies. According to the authors:

The purpose of the work is entirely constructive, since it advocates a positive policy for controlling trusts. It aims to show that certain measures having this end in view are in harmony with modern tendencies and are well within the power of the legislator and executive official and that they give promise of insuring what the public needs, namely, protection against abnormal prices, continued increase in production, and improvement in the conditions of labor [p. v].

The book is timely and interesting but disappointingly brief. One cannot refrain from wishing that the authors had gone more fully into such questions as the advantages of large-scale production in recent